## IN THE SWISS ALPS.

FROM VIEGE TO ZERMATT.

A MOUNTAIN TORNENT AS A TRAVELLING COM-PANION-THE GUIDE AND HIS EYE TO BUSINESS -A FILTRY PUASANTRY-THE FAMOUS ROTEL-REEPER OF ZERMATT.

PERON THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ZURMATT, Sept. 10.-As I was saving, you may come from Visp. or Vispach, or Viece-for this paltry village has three names to itself-by horse or foot. It does not matter which you do so far as scenery is concerned, for you choose your own pace on foot, and your horse or mule goes at a foot's pacwhether you will or no. The last mountainsoring friend whom I had met at Geneva advised me to ride and drive to Zermati, but to do all the excursions from that point on toot. I thought it only counsel, and I ordered a horse for 8 o'clock on Mon-

It is at Viege as elsewhere in Switzerland; the departure even of a solitary traveller always collects a group of natives, and I found the usual com-pany assembled at the door of the betel. Among m was my landlerd, whose acquaintance I had not before made. He took so much interest in my movements as to question me about my stay in Zer--for with a horse you always have a guide, whether you want one or not-began to explain that he had servetes for the Ridel, the Gornergrat, the Col-Theodole, and I know not what else. He was so persistent that I asked him if he owned the horse carriage, and himself in his capacity as guide, ting forward these proposals in the interest likely, as he thought, to flow into his pri-

me to the village, keeps you company, pan it as you converge from the street, PRESIDENTIAL HOPES DESTROYED AND A PRESIDENTIAL

charming loveliness, and the profiles of the converging cliffs are often noble. The lines against the sky are drawn strongly, and you are never long without a view of some true mow peak. If it is not shines upon you the whole way through, as it did | matter of form. on Monday. The one tining you would like to have hidden is the poverty of the pepcle. Valais is a Roman Catholic canton: Uri excepted, it has a greater proportion of Catholics to Protestants than any other canton; and has the usual carmarks of pressily rule. At Viege, at Stolden, at St. Nicolas, at Randa, and Taesch, all villages which you pass on the read, squalid wretchedness prevails, and not even the steady tide of foreign travel, with its lavish expenditure, has done much to improve the appearance of house or street in any one of them. The clusters of chalets which cling to the hillsides are the same; it is not always easy to distinbetween the houses of the people and the granaries and cattle sheds which lie about them. Built of squared logs, unpainted, stained a deep burnt umber by the weather, thatched with flat stones, the windows small, the floors bad, heaps of dung at the doors, they look more like the buts of a landlord-ridden peasantry than the homes of a tree people. The filth of the villages is quite beyond description. A man's prosperity seems to be measured by the size of the dung heaps before his door and under his windows.

A historical comparison has been drawn between the Swiss and the Dutch; and there are points of strong similarity between their political life and their unconquerable love of freedom. The contrast in their domestic lives is equally striking. If the Dutch are the cleanest people in Europe, the Swiss surery are among the dirtiest, both in their persons and their houses. I speak of the poorer classes; of Swiss middle and upper class life I hav no experience. In the larger towns there is obviously plenty of comfort and luxury, and, I hope, cleanliness. But in Holland the poor hate dirt just as much as the rich. If that could be said with equal truth of Switzerland, the rich would not take the saving of it as a compliment. I will not go into details of what every traveller must remark; those who are not travellers can exercise their imaginations; which, nevertheless, without long practice on such matters, will probably come short of the hastiness which actually exists. In the smaller inns there is only too much of it; at Viege, for ex ample-though Viege is parity itself by the side of some lesser places, and chiefly to be avoided because of the badness of the food. To the men whom one has to employ as porters and guides-1 don't speak of the better class of guides-one is reluctant to trust an overcoat. There is no danger that you will not get back your property; the danger is that you will get back more than you gave. And when you look into the places where these men live all along this valley, you are heartily glad to look out again, and come back to the woods and clifts and mows.

Fine as the pass itself is, it is overlooked by heights far grander; by the snowy Balfrin, visible from Viege, then by the loftier Bruneckhorn, with its cone of pere snow, which cemes into view after climbing past Stalden; while once beyond St Nicholas the giants of the central chain begin to lift their summits into view; from the lesser Mont

inhabitants, with their burnt umber chalcis, boasts of three big hotels; all the property of a man famous all ever Switzerland, whose name occurs frequently in books of Aigine adventure, Mr. civil to him to follow at least the first half of his his menopoly was becoming stringent, and they The idea was an excellent one, but either the funds too strong and elever for his enemies. Whatever the reason, the new hotel presently became his property, and the monopoly goes on as gaily as at liberty to go to the Zermatt and if the Zermatt cuisine is bad as it is you may migrate again to the Mont Cerem, where it is better. But you are as, the seenery was more inferesting. All | walker, you will reakon among the most delightful

GARFIELD AND ROSECHANS.

respore, Tens., December 31, 1962, and January 2,

next, in its petulant, foolish hurry to reach the Hardly less grate-que was the second suggestion of Davis immediately handed to him both letter and Elone, which is to be its grave. The vast hills be. Rosserans's candidacy. It came from "Eloned envelope, and Mr. Howe resumed his opening speech. tween which it flows look seriously down on these Kirks," who made his appearance at Murfreestoro and His remarks were in substance as follows: have greater matters to attend to; established himself at Reserans's headquarters for positions: they have greater matters to attend to; the mysteries of their deep foreis and grim summits to guard, and that never-ending, still-beginning battle with the clouds and storms encamped in that army field—army for to-day there is nothing to bint of tempests but the gainst cries that have so often defiel them, and far to the south the glitting snow-fields which cover the Balfrin and his brothers.

This pass certainly has no pretensions to rank with the grandest ones of the Alba, but it is full of charming lovelness, and the profiles of the convergence of their deep foreis and grand grand and that never ending the signal manager. It is a stable for this deciral state the federal grand for the responsible of the remaining of James A. Gard ld—Is a that the newspan r published the truth, and established as a free letter and blead of a middle of the signal that the newspan r published for truth, and the stable for this ideal like of James and for the remaining the signal manager. It is a stable for the signal the summer of the remaining the signal army degree responsible that the newspan r published as a free letter and blead of a middle of James (James and James a knew of Rosserans's hopes was the fact that in several time, Garif id niways spoke as if he were expressing worth while to wait for a clear day to traverse it. Resecran's views instead of his own merely. This it is at least a piece of good fortune when the sun | was, of course, not to avoid any responsibility, but as a

Resecrate's nopes were ruthlessly blasted on that Sep tember Sunday of 1863 when he was defeated at Chickamanga and fled to Cantaneoga to telegroph the Presimanga and fied to Cantanoora to telegraph the Presi-dent—in haste that he butterly repeated afterward—that his army was routed and in full repeat. That same day on ned for his Chief of Staff the career which is now about to culmonate in his election to the Presidency. It is a simular fact that every set of Rosserans that day was to his own great disadvas face; all of Garificia's in the same action were to his event. The hattle, which was defeat for both, was the downfall of one, the elevation of the other: the same clutched only distrace, the other grasped only some from the same events. Rosserans unit pully continued his flight to Chartanoora, Garifield refused to go to the rear, and at great personal risk re-longed the troops will fighting at the front. Rosserans sat the day out wringing his hands and telegraphing

lied to Washington. I hard y know whether these are matters worth recall I hardly know whether these are marters worth recalled mar or if they are as interesting to others as to makely when recalled after the lapse of seventeen years; but they are at lenst curious, and illustrate the fact that, efter all, eircumstances and incidents over which we have no central, have much to do with shaping and form

AUTUMN DAYS A. NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 30 .- The beautiful autumeal weather is appreciated at this delightful sum-mer resort. Those of the cottagers who remain seem to enjoy the beautiful scenery, glorious sunsets, and drives. and they are not sorry that they have deferred their de-

The summer residence on Bellevue-ave, owned by Mrs Earl P. Mason, of Providence, has been sold to Alfred

Smith, of this city, for \$27,500. The bowling-alley at the Casino will be kept open all winter.
F. O. French, Mrs. R. M. Blatchford, H. T. Dickey,
Mrs. P. Lortflard, F. H. Schermerhorn, John Foster,
Daniel Le Roy, R. G. Remsen, Mrs. W. H. Swiff, Mrs.
Estimont, William Gaumell, George H. Norman, C. C.
Baldwin, W. H. Ashhurst, and Dr. W. A. Watson have

on Mill-st.
Colonel Jerome Bonaparte left town this evening for Washington, with his family, where he will spend the

winter.

Mrs. John W. Bigelow, of New-York, came very near
liasing aer life to-day by taking some poisonous disinfectant which she mistoos for medicine.

Colonel John Rogers, of this city, has been summoned
to New-York as a witness in the Warren Court of In-

quiry.

The Rev. C. H. Ma'com, of this city, has received a call
as assistant to Bishop Lay, of Maryland. THE FIRE RECOED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 30 .- The steam tug Republic spoke off this port at 4 p. m. to-day the British steamer Horden, from Port Royal, S. C., for a European pert, inden with cotton, watch was reported to be on fire. The captain of the Republic offered to pump on the burning cotton, but the captain of the Horden pre-ferred not to remove his ha ches, and put back for Port Royal.

St. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 30 .- The flouring mill of P. M. Matteson at Fairfault, Minn., was burned yesterday afternoon. The loss is \$20,000; the insuran on the mill, much larry and stock is \$16,500.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 30.-The sugar works in this city were burned yesterday morning. The loss is probably \$75,000; insurance, \$55,000.

as two experts in handwriting. The defence was opened by Mr. Howe. Several witnesses were examined in regard to Philp's handwriting. George Stimpson, an expert in handwriting, admitted that he had changed his opinion in regard to the Morey letter after being retained by the defence. At the evening session Philp was called to the stand, but his testimony was not begun, the Court adjourning until to-morrow morning. An effort has been made to place General Garfield and Chairman Jewell in a false position by means of a letter written by ex-Governor Jewell.

DAY AND NIGHT SESSIONS OF THE COURT. THE PROSECUTION CLOSED AND SEVERAL WITNESSES

FOR THE DEFENCE EXAMINED. The Oyer and Terminer Court-room, in which the bill. There is no other inn here execut the was again crowded. Julge Davis took his seat merest anberge. Not that it matters much. The bare floors of your bedreom, and the sour bread mail ten minutes later. Mr. Bell said that the the doubtful water which you must mix with your objected to waiting for them, and said that the because Mr. Seiler does not trouble himself | defence had three witnesses present who were the morning and return late at night. The hours that in the Rockwell and Jewell letters from you will have spent in the interval, even though General Gardield. By this time the witnesses for the you be no mountaineer and a very moderate present in from Wishington had arrived, and they

William A. Chancey, a stampeng and cancelling clerk at the Washington Post Office, expunned by Mr. Bliss, testified that the letters were stamped

Mr. Howe then began to open the case for the defence, and it the course of his address Mr. Bell was postmark.

Judge Davis declined to admit the Byockiyn onpaused, and the counsel for the defence began to Del

HOW PHILP'S MANUSCRIPTS WERE OBTAINED. At the conclusion of Mr. Howe's address, Mr. Brooke began to call witnesses for the defence. He first called the counsel for the prosecution, Messrs. Bell, Stoughton and Knex, the principal questions put to them being in regard to the manner in which the editorial manuscripts of the defendant came into their possession. None of them knew until it came to Mr. Knox, and through his evidence they were traced to John I. Davenport. At a late stage Mr. Davenport was called and testified that he received the manuscripts from a detective named Lenhegan, who brought them to his office. Now

Lonbegan, who brought them to his office, How they were obtained from the office of the newspaper he had no knowledge. Mr. Blus asked if he had any knowledge of arrangements to be made to seize the forms and type of The Truth newspaper at any time. Mr. Davenport answered that he had not. This was the only question the prosecution yisked.

Mr. Brooke then suggested that the Court should take a recess, and Judge Davis replied that he would rather sit on than be called on to sit on Sunday. Finally, however, he decided to take a recess; but at the same time he mentioned his intention of continuing the sitting until the clock struck twelve, industrit, advising the counsel not to take much except dinner during the recess.

At the afternoon session the counsel for the defence were twenty municipals, and Mr. Bell drew the attention of the Court to the fact that the prosecution was not responsible for this delay. J. E. Paine was called to the stand by Mr. Bell, and from his knowledge as an expert of handwriting testified that after a careful examination he had come to the conclusion that the Morey envelope and letter were in the same handwriting as that of the editorial exhibits alleged to be in the handwriting of Philp, and were not in the same handwriting as the Rockwell and Jewell letters from General Garfield. This concluded the evidence for the prosecution.

TESTIMONY AS TO PHILP'S HANDWEITING.

The defence then called as witnesses Andrew McLean, Managing Editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, George Gordon, an editor of The Eagle, William C. Hudson, correspondent and editorial writer of The Eagle, and William Harvey, also connected with The Eagle, who stated their knowledge of the handwriting of Philp and their belief that the Mercy letter and envelope were not in his handwriting. Mr. Hudson was handed a manuscript written by

Cervin up to the Breithern and the Wiesshorn, and again down to the Riffelhern, until as you turn the last angle of the road the Matterhoin itself appears, and beyond its base the Garner glacier and the glacier of St. Theodule. Zermatt itself, like Interlaken, and Chamounix, and many another headquarters of Swiss travel, lies at the bottom of a well; a well, nevertheless, 5,000 feet above the sea; a grassy valley, whose green fields do their best to cross up the hills about them, but are soon lost in forests of farch and fit, which again presently dwindle and disappear and leave the rock bare till the snow covers it higher up. The village, of 500 inhabitants, with their burnt umber chalets, boasts

letter appeared to him to be in the handwriting of the defendant.

Judge Davis remarked that several other witnesses had given the same evidence, and be could only allow two more witnesses or the subject.

Angistus Maverick, city editor of the Eagle, and Peter F. Delinney, a reporter, and Jacob Aborbonell, were also called and testified that McDermott was unworthy of belief, but this testimony was considerably shaken in cross-examination in each case. The reasons given by the witnesses why Melermott was not a perion of truth and veracity were various. One of the witnesses was the troo-reader of Truth, who admitted that, aithough all the manuscript of the articles which were printed in Truth based through his hands, he never saw the copy from which the Morey letter, which appeared by the side of the factionite of the letter, was set, as it was set in some other newspaper effice. Why this was done he was unable to say. It was not because they needed that kind of type.

The defence then called two witnesses who had hived at Lyun, Mass, some time ago. Their names were Jescoh F. Babcock and Thomas T. Sweeter, and the other had worked there, but lived mue nules away. Their examination was brief, as they knew nothing of their own personal knowledge either of the min Morey or the Eurologue Vinne, of which, it is claimed, Mercy was the president.

The Centrichen took a recess for an hour.

THE EVENING SESSION.

So great was the interest still taken in the case that in order not to lose their seats many persons remained in the Court-room during the recess. At precisely 7:15 o'clock Judge Davis took his seat on the bench, and Jesse B. Wilson was called for the

defence. He said:

I am a merchant and live in Washington. I know the Sergenni-st-Actus of the House of Representative. John G. Thompson. I visited ma at als offen recently, where I saw several original definction recently of different Congressman. I and privately seem in Frathe fac-simile of the so-called Mo. y let or. Under the occasion of my visit I had a roppy of that paper containing the face-simile. Among the receipts were some signed by James A. Garfield.

Here the counsel for the presention objected on the ground that as the witness did not see General Garfield sign the receipts he could not testify to the

This Mr. Brooke was unable to do. The counse

Covernment money. They are not on

then stated why the particular letter sent by General Garfield to Colonel Rockwell was selected as a specimen of General Garfield's handwriting, it was because it was the only letter sufficiently brief to be photo-lithegraphed with the Jewell letter and got the two on one sheet. It was also the nearest in date to the alleged forged letter. In the cross-examination Mr. Bliss was asked new the manuscript education of the chands of the course. He answered that he had no knowledge of the circumstances.

The prosecution at this point rested its case, with the exception of an expert in handwriting, Mr. Prine, who is to be allowed to give his testimony when he is able to appear.

Mr. Howe then becau to open the case for the defence, and in the course of his address Mr. Bell was for the course of his address Mr. Bell was followed to all the case for the defence, and in the course of his address Mr. Bell was followed to give his testimony when he is able to appear.

Mr. Howe then becaute of his address Mr. Bell was followed to address Mr. Bell was followed to address Mr. Bell was followed to give his testimony when he is able to appear.

Mr. Howe then becaute of his address Mr. Bell was followed to give the two on one sheet. It was also the nearest in date to the alleged forged letter. In the cross-examination Mr. Bliss was asked here all recently received, the main section of the witness. The witness intenting them as letters she had possible through the number of eavelones which had possible through the number of eavelones when he had possible through the number of eavelones when he had no subject the was also the eavele

positive powers and it the course of his address Mr. Belt was seen to speak to Judge Davis, and the Judge to turn over the papers on his desk. Mr. Howe paused, and the coursel for the defence began to whisher tagether their suspicious that the Morey letter was lost. Mr. Brooks asked for it, and Judge Davis immediately handed to him both letter and nevelope, and Mr. Howe resumed his opening speech. His remarks were in substance as follows:

I was about to state to your Honor that ineidentally in this defence—a defence which will substantiate the letter published as a true letter and bearing the sugnificant that in every and trait is claimed that the evidence of Mr. Gayler was that a letter addressed to Lyon, from Washington, could not pass through the letter. Was that a letter addressed to Lyon, from Washington, could not pass through the New-York post mark could not be considered which may be come for a moment the symbol my which may have been presented in courts intherio, which induced your Honor to act as another Claid Justice of a foreign tribunal acted, and because for a moment the symbol my which may have been presented in the case.

A Bab Witness For The Defence.

A BAD WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE. The next witness was George Stumpson, pr., an expert in handwriting. After making a hurried examination of the Morey letter and envelope in Court by means of a microscope, the witness testi-

I live at No. 143 17th st., Brooklyn. I am an expert a handwritter, but have no office at present. I have see pursuing to calling of an expert in handwriting or about thirty-live years. I was first employed in the efficie Bank, Boston, for several years, and I then centred employment in the Merchaets' Bank of that ity. I was employed area as receiving and then its aving telest. In this capacity I had to examine handwritings daily with respect to their gonalmeness. I also not in the state and in Newholt I have known Mr. Am a eight or ten years, and have been its assistant on several occasions. The original Morse letter was banded to the vertex. The original Morey letter was handed to the wit-

ness and he continued:

Upon cross-examination by Colonel Bliss, witness

said:

I first saw the original Morey letter in Truth office. Mr. Hart showed time. I went to Truth office with the object of looking at the cupy of the Morey letter, and not in obedience to any request. I first saw a cierk, and I asked him to show me the photograph, which he did. Then Mr. Post appeared and invited me into the inner office. I don't know that I was acquainted with Mr. Hart at that time. Mr. Post, I think introduced me to him. This was in the attendent I had not prior to that time seen the original letter or envelope, but only fac-similes of them in Truth.

At the signeture Calonel, Blass looking, full into

of them in truth.

At this juncture Colonel Bliss, looking full into the witness's face, asked:

Did you not on Moniay morning state to a clerk in the office of Roexfellow & Briosen, at Nos. 82 and 84 Nassanist, that you had unde an examination of the faces somic of the Morey letter, adding that it was an absurd forgery and a — sname I

The witness turned uncomfortably in his seat, and then in a half-choked voice said:

onel Bliss-Did you not see Mr. McGinley, a clerk at Messrs, Rockiellow & Briesen's office on that morning? A. -1 saws cleek there.
Q. - Did you not have a conversation, with him with rescrence to the Morey etter? A. - Not in reference to it alone, but in connection with the so-called Hadiey letter.

cr. Q.—Did you not tell him in substancethat you had ex-mined the Garfield letter, and that it was a forgery and a same t. A.—I said it in connection with the laddey etter. I said that if the Hiddey letter was not a forgery

the Morey letter plainly was.

Q - Did you not return to the office of Rockfellow &
Briessen, and did you not tell the same person to whom
you mot spoken in the moraing in substance: "I have
changed my mind. I take back all I said this morning." A.-I ded.

Q.-A. d did you not ask him not to repeat your remarks of that morning to anybody f A.-I do not recollect. I think not.

marks of that morning to anyoody I A.—I do not recollect. I think not.

The witness seemed rather embarrassed at this point, and only after some arging on the part of his questioner was he induced to say that he would swear that his last answer was true, adding "to the heat of my recallection." The witness further testified that before he returned to Rockfellow & Briesen's he was asked in Truth office to write his opinion on the handwriting of the Morey letter. He was told that he need not write anything against his will and that he would be remunerated for the job. The witness was smable to give the name of the person who promised him the remuneration. It was neither Mr. Post nor Mr. Hart, but a third person, whose name he did not know. The witness had known Mr. Post for several months, having been introduced to him by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer. By dint of questioning, Colonel Bliss succeeded in cheming the manner in which the services of Mr. Stampson were retained in the interest of Truth. In answer to further cross-examination Mr. Stimpson said:

My accounts were short when I left the Merchants' Bank. They were no shorter than is usual in such cases; there were a few errors in them. I had

Mr. Post, one of the enters of France, the affidiavit, it was swent to before time.

Mr. Howe then submitted to Mr. Stimpson for comparison the letter of General Garfield to Marshall Jewell with a little slip of paper cut from the little graphed copy of the Morey letter which contained unif of the words "I have" cut through the middle of the letters, and the witness was asked to sit it to the same words "I have" in the Jewell letter and say whether the half taken from the little graph letter did not ficent slip gave the lower part of the words. The witness said that they fitted exactly, but on cross-examination by Mr. Boss he admitted that there was a sight difference in the relation to the first and last letter to the base line. Mr. Libes then banded the Morey letter and the Garfield letter to Judge Davis, and, pointing out the words reserred to, said:

works re-erred to, said:

I ask your Honor to take these and make your own examination of them. I should be willing to rest my case in that slone.

General Prior-Have you finished with him fallow. Hims-I can't have. If I would a wear away the base the altogether.

PHILP CALLED TO THE STAND. Mr. Brooke then called Kenward Philp. Judge Davis asked if there was any probability of the defence geiting through its case last night. He felt very much indisposed, and if they could not get through they might as well adjourn. This witness, he presumed, would take a long time.

Mr. Brooke asked permission to put one question to the williess—whether he wrote the Morey letter? The counsel for the prosecution objected, and Mr. Storgeton asked why they wished to put that question. Mr. Brooke replied that it was for the outpose of getting Mr. Philip's answer before the public, which the prosecution did not want to give them the opportunity of doing.

ment they would consent to an adjournment without any examination of their withress.
Junge Davis remarked that he hoped it was understood that he required tooling or the kind, and
suggested it only because he saw no chance of
getting through that evening.
Mr. Brooke made a second speech in which he ex-

e will go on."

Mr. Parlis was then sworn.
Mr. Howe-We do not intend to preced with him.
Mr. stomaton-Tach that ends it.
A snort pause ensued and then General Pryor,
beaking in behalf or the defence, spoke of the emarrassment which they all feit, and declared that
hey would not proceed unless on the direct order. Day's again expressed his wish for the case.

he emparrassing situation was gotten over by counsel themselves proceeding to discuss the ir to which the adjournment should be made, Mr. Bell subsequently moved an adjournment il 10 z. m. Monday. This was agreed to, and

ADDING TRICKERY TO FORGERY. EFFORTS TO PLACE CHAIRMAN JEWELL AND GEN-

ERAL GARFIELD IN A FALSE POSITION. The publication called Truth, in which the forged Morey letter appeared, yesterday printed a facsimile of the following letter with head lines inbeen made to bribe the publisher of that paper to

declare that the Chinese letter was a forgery:

Ry Dear General Garfield:

A way Tork, Oct. 23, 1880.

My Dear General Garfield:

A way they house it was genuine. Finding it is not, they have consulted their lawyer and friend, and through him offer to come our and say so plannly, the only consideration for it being consideration for it being consideration for Judge Difference for, their friend and counsel.

By consideration I mean that you not myself should know and recognize it as Judge D's act, and the obligation, if any, should be from you to lim for it. So far as I could I have assured them that you would so consider it. It's a treat service to-day, General.

It is their proposition and I have accopied it. Yours, very truly,

Mr. Ditter hoefer yesterday made the following ex-[CONFIDENTIAL.] NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1880.

Post and myself. As soon as the pretended Chinese letter appeared I endeavored to the ntmost of my ability to persuade Mr. Post that it was a forgery.

Last Monday afternoon I received a telephonic message to come at once to the odice of Truth. Mr. Hart, the chief proprietor, said that some doubt had arisen in his mind as to the nuthenticity of the letter, and requested me to see Governor Jewell in relation to the matter. I then supposed that they had become convinced, from my arguments and otherwise, that they had been deceived in the matter of the Sanghementary Civil Rights bill, which Me. become convinced, from my arguments and otherwise, that they had been deceived in the matter of the letter and that they were willing to do justice by making a retraction and thereby acoud prosecutions; and that they desired me to act as mediator. I told Mr. Hart that I would see Governor Jewell, which I did about S o'clock that night, I told him that I believed, from what Mr. Hart, of Truth, told me, that his faith in the authenticity of the letter was weakening; and that I thought have would be ready to make a retraction. Mr. Jewell requested me to procure such refraction, and said that it would be a grand thing if Truth would acknowledge its error. I went down at 11 o'clock that night to the office of Truth, and told Mr. Hart that I had seen Mr. Jewell. Before I had finished speaking Mr. Hart directed me to do nothing further in the matter, as the conduct of Mr. Davenport in the afternion toward him and the paper determined him not to seek any mediation. I then went home, supposing the matter was entirely abandoned.

"The next morning a message again came to me

abandoned.

"The next morning a message again came to me to once ever at once to the Irata office. Mr. Hart then told me that he had become satisfied that it was in the best interest of the paper and an act of justice to acknowledge that they had been deceived. Especially was the propriety of this course impressed upon him from the fact that the leading Democrats who had verified the letter before he published it began to waver after General Garrield's explicit denial, and he again requested me to see Mr. Jewell as a mostiator. Before leaving the office he said: Trath wants no money or any other consideration for doing what it believes to be right, excepting that it would be pleased and gratified if van can be benefited by the course we have decided to take."

"I at once saw Mr. Jewell and again stated to

excepting that it would be pleased and gratilied if van can be benefited by the course we have decided to take."

"I at once saw Mr. Jewell and again stated to him that the proprietor of Irath had determined, in the interest of Justice and the paper, to make the retraction, and that he requested me so to inform him; that he wanted nothing for doing so; that it was done simply because he thought it was right. But he would be much gratified if I personally would receive the credit of having procured the retraction. The Governer said, "Certainly; that is very fair and decent," and wrote the letter which is copied in to-day's Trath. No ellies, no consideration was mentioned between Mr. Jewell and myself, and no sungestion of the United States District-Attorneyship or any other office, was at any time made by Mr. Hart to me. The Governor said, 'Now you may show this letter to them to said by them that you will receive the credit for having done this,"

"I went down and showed the letter to Mr. Hart. He said; 'Are you satisfied?' I said; 'Yes, completely,' 'But this does not specify anything,' he said; 'Are you satisfied?' I said; 'Yes, completely,' 'But this does not specify anything,' he said; 'I said; 'I don't want anything and therefore nothing need be specified. 'Well, it doesn't suit me,' suid Hart; then I replied that I could not help it. I was about leaving the office when he said; 'Will you let your friend Post see this letter? If he is satisfied, I am,' I said that while I was authorized to show it to him, I didn't know whether I ought to leave it. He replied: "Have you no confidence whatever in me and in Mr. Post? Have we ever done you a wrong? Haven't we always treated you most kindly? We want to make this retraction, but we want to be assured that whatever obligation arrises from it will come to you.' So I left the letter with him.

"Alter leaving Mr. Hart, who promised to return the leater to me as soon as Mr. Post had seen it (Post was not in the office and I could not find him). I thought it would be

I thought it would be best for Mr. Jewell to see Mr. Hart in person so that he could be assured from Mr. Hart's own hips that he was willing to make an acknowledgment that he had been deceived. I then asked Mr. Hart whether he would be willing to see Mr. Jewell at my office at 5 o'clock that atternoon. After first requesting that the interview should be at the office of Truth, which I declined, he agreed to meet him at the time and place named. They

met. Before ihst the letter bud been returned to me. There was no one present with Mr. Hart. Mr. Jewell was accompanied by his secretary. Mr. Hart endeavored to impress upon Mr. Jewell that whatever he was doing, he desired that I should have the credit of, and tried hard to get some direct promise of consideration for me from him or from General Garfield. Then for the arst time I thought he had some smister motive. I immediately said, in the presence of Mr. Jewell, that I waster no such promise; that I was entirely sateful, and that whatever I had done in the master was simply because Mr. Bart had voluntarily had me that, believing he had been deserved, he was willing, as an acr of pastice, to make the necessary correction. I left the roam, and Mr. Jewell with his secretary and Mr. Hart, were together for nearly an hour. Before they met. Before that the letter had been returned to

"Mr. Jowell and I feit satisfied that we had gained a great point. I felt auxilia about this matter and went down to Traff's office to see that everything was all right, Mr. Hart stated in the presence Mr. Stoughton—We wish Mr. Parip's fair examination of species of the public at case.

Mr. Br. oke said that after Judge Davis's statement they would consent to an adjournment without any examination of their witness.

business."

Ex-Governor Jewell said when questioned:

"The safement of Mr. Buttenhoefer is substantially correct. I do not tank it necessary for me to say anything further."

PROVING MOREY A MYTH. Boston, Oct. 30 .- A disputch to The Herall, from Lynn, gives the affidavit of a Mrs. Morey to the effect that no member of her family had such include at H. L.

MR. GREELEY AND CIVIL EIGHTS.

To the Editor of The Pribune Sin: Judging from the manner in which

Governor Jarvis is confucting his canvass, the main Democratic argument against Republicanism here is the Civil Blants bill. I am the candidate of the Republican party for the State Senate in this district, which has an average majority on a fair count of 2,300, and am frequently attacked on this point. I wish to know if the lamented Horace Greeley was not an earnest and faithini friend of the measure spoken of. A reply will obligate Tarboro, N. C., Oct. 12, 1880. W. P. WILLIAMSON.

[Mr. Greeley was always in favor of equal rights for all men. The Civil Rights bull met his hearty tended to convey the impression that an effort had approval, and he wrote some of his ablest editorials in support of it. while the bill was before Congress he wrote as follows (March 2, 1866):

gress he wrote as follows (Marcu 2, 1866):

"The negro" as such is nothing to us; but annuality, equal rights before the law are everything. To deny justice and opportunity to the funchest, the most despised or detested, is a crime which rocks the foundation of the strongest state. It is a crime which unsettles and blasts. Not for the negro excusively, but in the interests of every human being do we demand that the laws of our country, and of every part of it, shad be conformed to the decares of eternal fight, so that every one shell joyfully feel and accept the obligations of patriolism.

one shell joyfully feet and accept outroitsm.

The Republican party must ultimately dissolve and case away, as all other parties have done or should do, it will de when its warx is done, and not fill then. So long as 4,000,000 of our countrymin shall be ground ander the best of contempt and oppression—benied the commonest rights of humanity—se paralis in the land of their burth—excluded without the smalow of pretence of fault on tour part from all political transliss—for-bublen to ride in maste which ever prosesure lawful and useful callings—se excluded on places of punits of seasons and treat discontents even in the house of musement, and treated acontrasts even in the hou lood—the party of freedom and justice must not, ca

Eight days later he referred to the bill in these

When the Civil Rights bill had been passed over President Johnson's veto, Mr. Greeley wrote in these congratulatory terms (April 19, 1866) :

The Supplementary Civil Rights bill which Mr. Greeley had approved in principle in the foregoing extracts, was not passed until Jane 8, 1874-over a

year and a half after his death. - Ed.1

MISHAPS AT SEA.

The brig Harry and Aubrey Delano, which arrived yesterday, reported that when rixty inlies off the D-laware light speke the steamship United states, from Boston for Savannah, with her shaft broken. A Nova Scotiz bark also fell in with the disabled steamer and offered to tow her into the Delaware Breakwater. On the night of O tober 18 the back Belgium, from Lyon, in latitude 46° 32° and longitude 42° 30°, sighted

t burning vessel seventeen miles distant.

The German burk Mozart reported that a seaman

numbered eleven, and that the vessel was leaking badly with ten feet of water in the hold, and was dumanage. able. The crew was called upon to throw out another able. The crew was caused upon to know our accounting but for some reason did not comply. Second Officer Hardie and his men, who were in the small book, kept near the bank endeavoring to make themselves understood, dutil night came or. They then, with the greatest difficulty, made their way beek to the Canterna. The steamer remained in what was thought to be the neighbor of the complete of the neighbor of the n indicality, unade their way bees to the California. The steamer remained in what was thought to be the neigh-borhood of the bark all night, but in the morning the distressed vessel was not in signal. It is thought that the Macedonia may have been able to wenther the storm, and that the crew was taken off by some other passing steamer.

BARREN ISLAND, N. J., Oct. 30 .- There was a heavy sea at 5 p. m. to-day. The schooner Georgina Kent, with a cargo of coal, which was stranded on Octoper 28 and was abandoned by the crew, who were working her off, lies further upon the shore and is going to pieces. The storm here is of unusual severity.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30 .- A letter has been received in this city from the captain of the British bark Devoushire, hence September 4 for Bayonne, in which he states that he arrived off the river October S. At 5 p. m. a gaie having arisen, both chains parted, and the bark was driven upon the sands. The cargo will be par-tially saved, but the vessel is a total wreck

A SKELETON FOUND IN THE WOODS.

Boston, Oct. 30 .- The skeleton of a man lying in a clump of scrub oaks, was found to-day near

Foxboro, Mass. In the pockets of the clothes were found a reporter's note book, a medical book published in St. John, N. B., and a bunch of keys with a check attached stamped "J. V. B. Wilton." The body is supposed to be that of a man connected with The Montreal Heraid, and has probably lain where found for two years. The man was probably thirty or forty years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and the first right lower incisor tooth had been taken out a considerable time before his death.